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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/686,626	10/12/2000	James A. Satchell JR.	TPP31333	6147

7590 08/27/2003

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

GARLAND, STEVEN R

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2125

DATE MAILED: 08/27/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/686,626	SATCHELL ET AL.
	Examiner Steven R Garland	Art Unit 2125

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 May 2003 and 30 June 2003.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12,31-41 and 60-130 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 31-41 and 60-130 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 11 February 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/28/03 and 6/30/03 have been entered.
2. Claims 114-130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 251 as being an improper recapture of broadened claimed subject matter surrendered in the application for the patent upon which the present reissue is based. See *Hester Industries, Inc. v. Stein, Inc.*, 142 F.3d 1472, 46 USPQ2d 1641 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Clement*, 131 F.3d 1464, 45 USPQ2d 1161 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *Ball Corp. v. United States*, 729 F.2d 1429, 1436, 221 USPQ 289, 295 (Fed. Cir. 1984). A broadening aspect is present in the reissue which was not present in the application for patent. The record of the application for the patent shows that the broadening aspect (in the reissue) relates to subject matter that applicant previously surrendered during the prosecution of the application. Accordingly, the narrow scope of the claims in the patent was not an error within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 251, and the broader scope surrendered in the application for the patent cannot be recaptured by the filing of the present reissue application.

The retrofitting door aspects have been omitted from claims 114-130 resulting in improper recapture. The retrofitting door was indicated as being the reason for allowance of originally numbered claim 10 in the parent patent in the office action of

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10/6/97. Further in the amendment filed 12/30/97 by the applicant it was stated that claim 1, the only other independent claim in the application, was being amended to recite a vending machine having a door for retrofitting an existing vending machine consistent with allowable claim 10. The response further stated that in view of the indication of Allowability of claim 10, these amendments are submitted to place claim 1 in condition for allowance with all the other remaining claims being dependent on claim 1 as amended. The application was then allowed without additional amendment and no additional comments in regards to the allowed claims were made by the applicants. All the rejected claims fail to claim the retrofitting door. Also note MPEP section 1412.02 on recapture.

In response to applicant's arguments, originally filed claims 1-9 in the patent were amended to avoid an art rejection. Applicant can not now broaden the claims to recapture subject matter broader than that previously surrendered in original claims 1-9 of the parent patent application.

3. The declaration filed on 5/28/03 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Brown, Small, and Hill, III references referred to in the declaration.

4. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the Brown, Small, and Hill, III references. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and

their interaction must also be comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. Scudder*, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897).

The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a reduction to practice of the invention in this country or a NAFTA or WTO member country prior to the effective date of the Brown, Small, and Hill, III references. The amendment filed 12/26/95 in parent application 08/429,583 is not either an actual reduction to practice or a constructive reduction to practice as in the case of filing an U.S. patent application. The filing of the U.S. 08/715,232 application is the constructive reduction to practice . Note MPEP sections 715-715.07(c).

Note is also taken that in the papers submitted 12/26/95 in the 08/429,583 application that the cover sheet specifically refers to "modifications, amendments, and supplements containing additional subject matter" these papers introduce the term Internet and also introduce new matter which is not supported by the original 08/429,583 application as filed.

Further in regards to the amendment filed 12/26/95 in the 08/429,583 application, the only places the internet/ world wide web are mentioned are in paragraphs 2(2) and 3 on page 3; paragraph 5(B) and 7(B) on page 4; paragraph 14 on page 5a; page 6; and element (5B) on page 2 of the drawings also submitted on 12/26/95. These parts of the amendment fail to establish either conception or a reduction to practice prior to the Brown 5,445,295, Small 5,513,117, and Hill et al. 5,646,819 effective filing dates all of which are prior to the 12/26/95 date.

The declaration and evidence submitted is not commensurate with the scope of the claims in that not all the claimed limitations are supported such limitations as found in claims 36-38,40,41,63,67,69,70,72-76,79,80-87,89,92,93,95,97,98,100,101,102, etc. and these missing limitations are not supported by the declaration itself.

Further the declaration does not clearly explain which facts or data applicant is relying on to show conception prior to the date of the references. Applicant must give a clear explanation of the exhibits pointing out exactly what facts are established and being relied on by the applicant.

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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7. Claims 31-41,60-64,66,68,69,71-108,110-112, and 114-130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradt et al. 4,839,505 in view of Sokal et al. 5,953,504.

Bradt et al. teaches a vending machine with a hinged door having a computer, modem, display, credit card reader, and bill or coin acceptor mounted on the door. Bradt also teaches that the computer can send and receive information from a remote site such as the owner or by linking to a credit card company. Bradt further teaches that the dispensed items can be video tapes, music disks, or other items, dispensing the items through the door, storing the items in the machine, use of a keypad, and advertising when the machine is available. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, lines 9-13; col. 2, lines 26-42; col. 7, line 29 to col. 8, line 31; col. 9, lines 27-60; col. 10, lines 19-45; col. 12, lines 3-18, col. 13, line 66 to col. 13, line 68; col. 18, lines 30-58; col. 19, lines 49-55; col. 24, lines 55-60; col. 33, lines 52-65; and also note fig. 2.

Bradt however does not specifically teach Internet access using a vending machine.

Sokal et al. teaches allowing public access to the Internet, use of a computer, payment means, use of removable memory means, display, key pad, camera, microphone, speaker, modem, attracting customers, server, display of a home page which requires the use of a browser, downloading information, sending receiving audio/video information, CD-ROM reading/mastering, display time to browse, connecting to a business web site. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, line 6 to col. 2, line 25; col. 3, line 8 to col. 5, line 23; col. 6, line 26 to col. 7, line 12; and the claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt in view of Sokal and modify the vending machine and its door to allow the Internet access functions taught by Sokal. This would allow a wider range of transactions and increase the revenue from the machine.

Bradt and Sokal however do not expressly state the audio/video is uploaded/downloaded to the recording device or that money is dispensed. Sokal does teach reading and mastering a CD-ROM.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal to allow downloading/uploading audio/visual information so that information could be easily shared or saved as a permanent record.

Further it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal to dispense money in the form of returning change for a purchase if for no other reason than to prevent vandalism to the machine.

8. Claims 65 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradt et al. 4,839,505 in view of Sokal et al. 5,953,504 as applied to claims 31-41,60-64,66,68,69,71-108,110-112, and 114-130 above, and further in view of Brown 5,445,295.

Bradt et al. teaches a vending machine with a hinged door having a computer, modem, display, credit card reader, and bill or coin acceptor mounted on the door. Bradt also teaches that the computer can send and receive information from a remote site such as the owner or by linking to a credit card company. Bradt further teaches that the dispensed items can be video tapes, music disks, or other items, dispensing the

items through the door, storing the items in the machine, use of a keypad, and advertising when the machine is available. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, lines 9-13; col. 2, lines 26-42; col. 7, line 29 to col. 8, line 31; col. 9, lines 27-60; col. 10, lines 19-45; col. 12, lines 3-18, col. 13, line 66 to col. 13, line 68; col. 18, lines 30-58; col. 19, lines 49-55; col. 24, lines 55-60; col. 33, lines 52-65; and also note fig. 2.

Bradt however does not specifically teach Internet access using a vending machine.

Sokal et al. teaches allowing public access to the Internet, use of a computer, payment means, use of removable memory means, display, key pad, camera, microphone, speaker, modem, attracting customers, server, display of a home page which requires the use of a browser, downloading information, sending receiving audio/video information, CD-ROM reading/mastering, display time to browse or price information, connecting to a business web site or other sites. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, line 6 to col. 2, line 25; col. 3, line 8 to col. 5, line 23; col. 6, line 26 to col. 7, line 12; and the claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt in view of Sokal and modify the vending machine and its door to allow the Internet access functions taught by Sokal. This would allow a wider range of transactions and increase the revenue from the machine.

Bradt and Sokal however do not expressly state the audio/video is uploaded/downloaded to the recording device or that money is dispensed. Sokal does teach reading and mastering a CD-ROM.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal to allow downloading/uploading audio/visual information to the CD-ROM or floppy disc so that information could be easily shared or saved as a permanent record.

Further it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal to dispense money in the form of returning change for a purchase if for no other reason than to prevent vandalism to the machine.

Bradt and Sokal however do not teach the use of plural speakers or headphones. Sokal does teach the use of a speaker.

Brown teaches the alternatives of headphones or speakers in a vending machine. See col. 5, lines 1-5.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal in view of Brown and provide the device with plural speakers for improved sound or headphones for private listening and to reduce background noise.

9. Claims 67 and 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradt et al. 4,839,505 in view of Sokal et al. 5,953,504 as applied to claims 31-41,60-64,66,68,69,71-108,110-112, and 114-130 above, and further in view of Small 5,513,117.

Bradt et al. teaches a vending machine with a hinged door having a computer, modem, display, credit card reader, and bill or coin acceptor mounted on the door. Bradt also teaches that the computer can send and receive information from a remote site such as the owner or by linking to a credit card company. Bradt further teaches that the dispensed items can be video tapes, music disks, or other items, dispensing the

items through the door, storing the items in the machine, use of a keypad, and advertising when the machine is available. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, lines 9-13; col. 2, lines 26-42; col. 7, line 29 to col. 8, line 31; col. 9, lines 27-60; col. 10, lines 19-45; col. 12, lines 3-18, col. 13, line 66 to col. 13, line 68; col. 18, lines 30-58; col. 19, lines 49-55; col. 24, lines 55-60; col. 33, lines 52-65; and also note fig. 2.

Bradt however does not specifically teach Internet access using a vending machine.

Sokal et al. teaches allowing public access to the Internet, use of a computer, payment means, use of removable memory means, display, key pad, camera, microphone, speaker, modem, attracting customers, server, display of a home page which requires the use of a browser, downloading information, sending receiving audio/video information, CD-ROM reading/mastering, display time to browse or price information, connecting to a business web site or other sites. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, line 6 to col. 2, line 25; col. 3, line 8 to col. 5, line 23; col. 6, line 26 to col. 7, line 12; and the claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt in view of Sokal and modify the vending machine and its door to allow the Internet access functions taught by Sokal. This would allow a wider range of transactions and increase the revenue from the machine.

Bradt and Sokal however do not expressly state the audio/video is uploaded/downloaded to the recording device or that money is dispensed. Sokal does teach reading and mastering a CD-ROM.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal to allow downloading/uploading audio/visual information to the CD-ROM or floppy disc so that information could be easily shared or saved as a permanent record.

Further it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal to dispense money in the form of returning change for a purchase if for no other reason than to prevent vandalism to the machine.

Bradt and Sokal however do not teach the use of a mouse or trackball.

Small teaches the alternatives of a mouse or trackball for data input into a vending machine. See col. 6, lines 60-65.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal in view of Small and allow for data entry using a mouse for ease in selecting items.

10. Claim 109 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bradt et al. 4,839,505 in view of Sokal et al. 5,953,504 as applied to claims 31-41,60-64,66,68,69,71-108,110-112, and 114-130 above, and further in view of Brandes et al. 5,090,589.

Bradt et al. teaches a vending machine with a hinged door having a computer, modem, display, credit card reader, and bill or coin acceptor mounted on the door. Bradt also teaches that the computer can send and receive information from a remote site such as the owner or by linking to a credit card company. Bradt further teaches that the dispensed items can be video tapes, music disks, or other items, dispensing the items through the door, storing the items in the machine, use of a keypad, and

advertising when the machine is available. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, lines 9-13; col. 2, lines 26-42; col. 7, line 29 to col. 8, line 31; col. 9, lines 27-60; col. 10, lines 19-45; col. 12, lines 3-18, col. 13, line 66 to col. 13, line 68; col. 18, lines 30-58; col. 19, lines 49-55; col. 24, lines 55-60; col. 33, lines 52-65; and also note fig. 2.

Bradt however does not specifically teach Internet access using a vending machine.

Sokal et al. teaches allowing public access to the Internet, use of a computer, payment means, use of removable memory means, display, key pad, camera, microphone, speaker, modem, attracting customers, server, display of a home page which requires the use of a browser, downloading information, sending receiving audio/video information, CD-ROM reading/mastering, display time to browse or price information, connecting to a business web site or other site. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, line 6 to col. 2, line 25; col. 3, line 8 to col. 5, line 23; col. 6, line 26 to col. 7, line 12; and the claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt in view of Sokal and modify the vending machine and its door to allow the Internet access functions taught by Sokal. This would allow a wider range of transactions and increase the revenue from the machine.

Bradt and Sokal however do not expressly state the audio/video is uploaded/downloaded to the recording device or that money is dispensed. Sokal does teach reading and mastering a CD-ROM.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal to allow downloading/uploading audio/visual information to the CD-ROM or floppy disc so that information could be easily shared or saved as a permanent record.

Further it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal to dispense money in the form of returning change for a purchase if for no other reason than to prevent vandalism to the machine.

Bradt and Sokal however do not teach the use of backlighting.

Brandes et al. teach the use of a plate and backlighting on a vending machine. See the abstract and col. 4, lines 34-43.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bradt and Sokal in view of Brandes and use backlighting and a plate on the front of the vending machine to promote use of the machine and allow the controls to be conveniently grouped.

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12. Claims 114-122,124-127,129, and 130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sokal et al. 5,953,504.

Sokal et al. teaches allowing public access to the Internet, use of a computer, payment means, use of removable memory means, display, key pad, camera, microphone, speaker, modem, attracting customers, server, display of a home page which requires the use of a browser, downloading information, sending receiving audio/video information, CD-ROM reading/mastering, display time to browse or price information, connecting to a business web site or other site. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, line6 to col. 2, line 25; col. 3, line 8 to col. 5, line 23; col. 6, line 26 to col. 7, line 12; and the claims.

13. Claim 123 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sokal et al. 5,953,504.

Sokal et al. teaches allowing public access to the Internet, use of a computer, payment means, use of removable memory means, display, key pad, camera, microphone, speaker, modem, attracting customers, server, display of a home page which requires the use of a browser, downloading information, sending receiving audio/video information, CD-ROM reading/mastering, display time to browse or price information, connecting to a business web site or other site. See the abstract; figures; col. 1, line6 to col. 2, line 25; col. 3, line 8 to col. 5, line 23; col. 6, line 26 to col. 7, line 12; and the claims.

Sokal however does not specifically state that the memory (disc or CD) can be used transmit data from the user's own medium.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Sokal to allow the customer to use the reader of drive to read the customers own inserted

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memory and to transmit the data over the Internet. This would allow faster input of a large amount of data and reduce the cost to customer by speeding up the input of data.

14. Claims 114,115,117,118, 122,124,125,127,129, and 130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Huegel 5,239,480 (cited by applicant).

Huegel teaches a vending machine and computer, audio/video advertising, use of a credit card, use of a modem and server to connect to remote sites. See the figures, col. 2, line 28 to col. 3, line 3; col. 5, line 1 to col. 6, line 64; col. 8, lines 39-44; col. 9, lines 34-54.

In response to applicant's arguments, note is taken that the instant specification on page 4 presents a very broad definition of "Internet" in which the term is said to refer to numerous computer databases and on-line services available for public access for retrieving and/or sending information which is met by HUegel.

15. Claims 114-118,122,124, 125, 126, 127, and 130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mettke 5,602,905.

Mettke teaches vending internet services; use of a computer, modem, credit card, keyboard, monitor, and a telephone which inherently has a speaker and microphone, See the abstract; figures; col. 2, lines 3-67; and the claims.

In response to applicant's arguments, while Mettke does not use the term "vending machine", the machine still vends services. Mettke also provides a computer (CPU) see col. 2, lines 39-65. Note is taken of the supporting statements of Kolls 5,637,845 as to what types of machines are regarded as vending machines. See col. 1, lines 23-27 and col. 4, lines 27-34 of Kolls.

16. Claim 120 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mettke 5,602,905 in view of Ishizaki et al. 5,699,328 (previously cited in paper no. 5).

Mettke teaches vending internet services; use of a computer, modem, credit card, keyboard, monitor, and a telephone which inherently has a speaker and microphone, See the abstract; figures; col. 2, lines 3-67; and the claims.

Mettke while allowing printing of information does not provide for storing the information on a medium.

Ishizaki teaches allowing information to be stored on a floppy disc. See col. 13, line 1 to col. 14, line 38.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Mettke in view of Ishizaki and allow the alternative of storing the information on a floppy disc. This would allow faster writing of the information and also allow the information to be used on a different system without having to manually enter the data.

17. Claims 114-118,122,124,125,127, and 130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kolls 5,637,845.

Kolls teaches a vending machine for allowing Internet access. Kolls teaches the use of a computer, monitor, memory, speaker, card reader, keypad, modem, tracking use time, purchasing access time to the Internet, use of a credit card See col. 1, lines 23-28; col. 4, lines 27-34; col. 6, lines 10-34; col. 15, line 23 to col. 20, line 61; and the figures.

18. Claims 1-12 are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steven R Garland whose telephone number is 703-305-9759. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday –Thursday from 6:30 to 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Leo Picard, can be reached on (703) 308-0538. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-746-7239; for after final faxes 703-308-7238; and for non official faxes 703-746-7240.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-3900.

SRL
Steven R Garland
Examiner
Art Unit 2125

L.P.P.
LEO PICARD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100